



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

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तारीख 8 दिसम्बर, 1956 ई० को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में निम्नलिखित "असाधारण राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश" प्रकाशित हुआ:—

विज्ञप्ति की संख्या	विभाग का नाम	विषय
No. LR. 62-47/56, dated the 20th October, 1956	Law Department	Publication of the Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act No. 13 of 1956.

भाग 1—वैधानिक नियमों को छोड़ कर हिमाचल प्रदेश के उपराज्यपाल और जूडिशल कमिश्नरज कोर्ट द्वारा अधिसूचनाएं इत्यादि

HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATION

APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. Admn. 8-83/56.—The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to appoint Shri Man Singh

Jandrotia, officiating Chief Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, as officiating Assistant Secretary (Development) to Himachal Pradesh Administration, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th November, 1956 vice Shri Hans Raj Mahajan promoted as officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur.

K. N. CHANNA, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary.

SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 29th November, 1956

No. Admn. 8-82/56.—The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to appoint Shri Khidmat Rai, Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, as Officiating Chief Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th November, 1956, vice Shri Man Singh Jandrotia promoted as Officiating Assistant Secretary (Development) to Himachal Pradesh Administration.

K. N. CHANNA, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 5th December, 1956

No. HGT. 77-205/56.—The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to promote Shri V. K. Ahluwalia, Officiating Inspector of Police, C.I.D., I.B. as Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., I.B. temporarily as a local arrangement with effect from 10th December, 1956 (F.N.) in the scale of Rs. 300-25-650/30-800 in the leave vacancy of Shri Hoshiar Singh.

A. GUPTA, I.P.,
Additional Secretary.

EXCISE AND TAXATION DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. Ex. 38-31/54.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him under Rule 7(2) of the Punjab Entertainment Duty Act, 1936, as applied to Himachal Pradesh the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to exempt for a period of one year from payment of Entertainment Duty, all shows of the documentary film on "Buddhism" produced by the Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, from the date of issue of this Notification.

By order,
BASANT RAI,
Assistant Secretary (Revenue and Excise).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. F. 72-119/48-V.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under supplementary Rule 2(10) read with item No. 43 of Appendix 14 of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules Volume II, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare the Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh as Head of Department for head "57-Miscellaneous-A-3-Disposal of unclaimed corpses" for purpose of Fundamental and Supplementary Rules.

By order,
K. R. CHANDEL,
for Assistant Secretary.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 4th December, 1956

No. I&S. 53-67/56.—The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, has been pleased to appoint Shri S. N. Sehgal as District Industries Officer, Mahasu & Sirmur Districts, with Headquarters at Nahan at Rs. 300 p.m. in the scale of Rs. 250-25-275-25-300/30-520-30-600/30-750 with effect from the 3rd April,

1956 (forenoon), for a period of one year or till a nominee of the Union Public Service Commission becomes available, whichever is earlier.

A. B. MALIK,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla-4, the 28th November, 1956

No. PW. 59-31/55-50790-94.—46 days earned leave is hereby sanctioned to Shri J. R. Jain, Ex-Assistant Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Mandi with effect from 20-6-56 to 4-8-56 (both days inclusive).

Simla-4, the 28th November, 1956

No. PW. 59-99/56-50796-94.—6 days earned leave with effect from 20-8-1956 to 25-8-1956 is hereby sanctioned to Shri Kulwant Singh, Assistant Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Bilaspur (Sundernagar) subject to verification of title of leave by the Accountant General, Punjab, Simla-3.

Simla-4, the 3rd December, 1956

No. PW. 57-2/55-VI-51872-75.—The Headquarters of Electrical Sub-Division, Jubbil are hereby shifted from Jubbil to Theog temporarily in the public interest with immediate effect.

G. R. NANGEA,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla-4, the 31st October, 1956

No. R. 86-247/53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and clauses (a) and (b) of section 27 and sub-section (1) of section 34 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and under the authority derived from the rules made by the Government of India for the supply and distribution of stamps, hereinafter referred to as the Government of India Rules, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make for the State of Himachal Pradesh the following rules regulating:—

- (i) the supply of non-judicial and court-fee stamps and stamped paper;
- (ii) the keeping of accounts of all such stamps used;
- (iii) the sale of such stamps;
- (iv) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted;
- (v) the duties and remuneration of such persons; and
- (vi) the stamps to be used on succession certificates referred to in section 382 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

2. These rules may be called "The Himachal Pradesh Stamp Rules, 1956 and shall take effect on and from the 31st October, 1956 in supersession of rules published in Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. R-1-7/49, dated the 8th April, 1950.

THE HIMACHAL PRADESH STAMP RULES 1953

1. Interpretation.—In these rules, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context—

- (a) the word "stamp" means as the case may be—
 - (i) a stamp intended to be used under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and applies both to adhesive stamps and impressed stamps;
 - (ii) a stamp intended to be used under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and applies both to adhesive stamps and impressed stamps;
- (b) the expression "impressed stamp" includes stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper;
- (c) the expression "adhesive stamp" means as

the case may be—

- (i) an adhesive stamp bearing the words "Court Fee" and intended to be used under the Court Fees Act;
- (ii) a stamp bearing the word or words "Revenue or Foreign Bill" or "Share Transfer", or "Advocate" or "Notarial" or "Agreement", or "Broker's note, or "Insurance" and intended to be used under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899;
- (d) the expression "Local Depot" includes the treasury at the headquarters of a district in the Himachal Pradesh and any place for the custody and sale of stamps where there is no treasury which the Lieutenant Governor may declare to be a "Local Depot";
- (e) the expression "Branch Depot" includes every subordinate treasury in the Himachal Pradesh, at the headquarters of a tehsil or other sub-division of a district at which stamps are stored for sale;
- (f) the expression "*ex-officio* vendor" means the treasurer for the time being of the treasury at the headquarters of a district, or the subordinate treasurer of every subordinate treasury at the headquarters of a sub-division or tehsil of a district, and it also includes every person appointed to discharge the functions of a treasurer at any local depot established at the place where there is no treasury and postmasters including subordinate and branch postmasters and persons appointed by post offices to sell "Revenue" stamps;
- (g) the expression "Licensed Vendor" means and includes every person who, for the time being, holds a license granted under these rules, to sell stamps, but does not include a specially licensed vendor or an *ex-officio* vendor, as such. The expression "license" means a licensed vendor's license;
- (h) the term "vendor" includes an *ex-officio* vendor, a licensed vendor and a specially licensed vendor;
- (i) the term "special license" means a license granted under these rules to a Government servant to sell non-judicial stamps only on special terms as to remuneration; and specially licensed vendor is a person holding such license.

I. SUPPLY OF STAMPS AND KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS

2. Supply of stamps from Central Stamp Store, Nasik, to treasuries.—According to rule 7 of the Government of India Rules, the Controller of Stamps, Central Stamp Store, Nasik, is responsible for supplying the stamps that are required by State Governments. The Controller of Stamps supplies stamps on the indents of Treasury Officers (or officers in charge of local depots) submitted through the Financial Commissioner's Office.

3. Supply of stamps from treasuries to sub-treasuries.—Every district treasury in the Himachal Pradesh has been constituted a local depot and every sub-treasury has been constituted a branch depot for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. It shall be the duty of the Treasury Officer under the control of the Deputy Commissioner and with the assistance of the treasurer, to be the custodian of the main stocks of stamps under double lock in the treasury strong room, and to replenish that stock. He shall avoid over stocking and watch the balances and arrange for supplies of stamps in sufficient quantities to branch depots which are in charge of sub-treasury officers who are similarly responsible. Branch depots shall obtain their supplies of stamps from local depots to which they are subordinate.

4. Preparation and submission of indents for stamps.—Separate rules have been framed for the preparation and submission of ordinary and emergent indents for

non-postal stamps by officers in charge (treasury and sub-treasury officers) of local and branch depots (treasuries and sub-treasuries).

5. Reserve stocks to be maintained at treasuries and sub-treasuries.—Rules 13 and 17 of the Government of India Rules require that reserve stocks shall be maintained in local and branch depots. Accordingly the following reserve has been prescribed in the indent rules:—

- (a) "*Local Depots*" shall maintain a reserve stock not less than the probable consumption of four months, in addition to the stock required for the four-monthly or annual consumption for which indents are submitted four-monthly and yearly, respectively.
- (b) "*Branch Depots*" shall be so supplied with stamps that ordinarily the balance of stamps in each branch depot should never be less than sufficient for one month's nor more than sufficient for two months' average consumption.

6. Receipt and examination of stamps at treasuries and sub-treasuries.—The receipt and examination of stamps on arrival at treasuries and sub-treasuries shall be conducted in the manner laid down in rules 11 or 19 of the rules for the despatch and receipt of stamps in treasuries and sub-treasuries. When stamps are returned by a sub-treasury, they should be received back into the double lock.

7. All stocks of stamps received to be deposited under double lock in the strong room of treasury or sub-treasury.—(1) Rule 25 of the Government of India Rules lays down that stamps shall be dealt with as follows after receipt and counting:—

"They shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock in the presence of officer in charge, arranged in parcels and packets containing known quantities, the amount and value of each denomination being entered at the same time in a register maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock. These entries shall be checked by the officer in charge at the time when the stamps are deposited, and the correctness of the arithmetical calculations of additions to balance, as well as of the values compared with quantities, shall be verified and initialled by him at the time. The register shall then be placed with the stamps in the double lock receptacles and shall not be removed therefrom, nor shall any entries be allowed to be made therein except in the presence of the officer in charge."

(2) *Store book of stamps under double lock.*—The double lock registers referred to in the foregoing rule shall be in stereo A & T stamps Nos. 91-102 and 105(b). They shall be maintained in English in bound books. There are columns showing date and nature of transaction, values of stamps, total number of stamps, total value and finally a column for the signature of the treasury or sub-treasury officer. The entries in the books shall be made (from the invoices or treasurer's passed indents as the case may be) either by the officer in charge himself at the time of storing or taking out stamps, or by a treasury clerk called to the double lock chamber for the purpose; but in the latter even the entry must be personally checked by the officer in charge as the stamps are put in or taken out. Every entry of receipt should correspond with the invoice and show whence the stamps were received; and every entry of issue shall be vouched by a treasurer's passed indent. A balance shall be struck after each entry at the time of receipt or issue, and attested by the initials of the officer in charge.

8. Treasurer's counterpart of store-book of stamps under double lock.—A counterpart of the double lock registers in forms stereo No. 91-102 and 105(b) shall be maintained by the treasurer or sub-treasurer in English or Hindi with English numerals and kept in the double lock, but these registers and the double registers in English must be written up independently, and one shall not be

mere translation of the other. The entries in this counterpart record shall be signed by the treasurer; they shall also be verified by the initials of the officer in charge, who shall see that the entries of receipt correspond with the invoices and the entries of issue with the passed indents, and that the balance struck corresponds with that shown in the English double lock registers.

9. Store book in double lock at branch depots.—When there is a *siyah navis* at the tehsil, the store book shall be maintained by him in Hindi, English numerals being used. The store book shall not be written on loose sheets, but in bound volumes supplied from the districts headquarters, the pages shall be numbered consecutively, the total number of pages in each volume being certified on the title page. They shall be in the same form as the counterpart registers maintained for local depots and must be kept neatly and carefully all corrections being verified by the initials of the officer in charge; and a balance shall be struck at the close of each day in which there has been a transaction of either receipt of issue. All entries must be signed by the officer in charge, and (except where the book is written up in the sub-treasurer's own hand) also by the sub-treasurer. Before signing an entry of issue by the officer in charge should satisfy himself that the stamps have been paid for and that the money has been credited in the cash account of the branch treasury.

10. Precautions to protect stamps from injury by damp or vermin.—Due precaution shall be taken by the treasurer and the officer in charge of the treasury or sub-treasury to protect stamps from injury by damp or vermin. They shall be kept in strong chests or presses lined or covered with tin and so closed as to exclude damp, air, mice or insects. In places where white-ants are troublesome, the stamp-chests or presses shall not be allowed contact with the walls of the strong room, and shall be raised from the floor, and shall rest on stone or earthen troughs containing common oil. Each chest or press shall have two locks the key of one invariably remaining in the hands of the officer in charge and the key of the other in the hands of the treasurer. Adhesive stamps shall be further secured by being kept in air-tight tin boxes placed inside the stamps chest or press; the sheets shall be kept face to face and sheets of rough paper placed between each pair of gummed surfaces so as to obviate two sheets being struck together on the gum side.

11. Custody of stamped paper (All below Re. 1 in packets of 500, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 in packets of 200 and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 packets of 100) stamps of higher values received from Nasik.—The stamped paper shall be kept in the parcels of quantities noted above to save trouble in enumeration, each parcel being securely packed and sealed in cloth or paper cover bearing a note of the quantity and value of the stamps within, signed by the officer in charge.

12. Issues from main stock to be made only on regular indents and in the order of receipt from Nasik.—Stamps shall be supplied from the main stock under double lock only in the following circumstances:—

- (a) To the treasurer or sub-treasurer on regular written indents; issues shall never be done on oral applications.
- (b) Large indents for stamps from post or telegraph offices or for service stamps from Government departments or offices may be complied with direct from double lock.
- (c) Replenishments of stocks at branch depots and all despatches of stamps beyond the limits of a district shall be made direct from the double lock.

In order to prevent frauds, errors or damage by any cause remaining undetected for long periods, the stock of stamps shall be issued in the order of its receipt, and by denomination lying unsold for any reason for a long time shall be transferred to some other depot where there is a demand for it, under the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

13. Tahvil or expense stock in local and branch depots.—At each local or branch depot, whether a branch of State Bank of India exists or does not exist, there shall be a supply of stamps in the tahvil or expense stock in the sole custody of the treasurer or sub-treasurer for the purpose of supply to the public and licensed vendors. Issues shall never be made to the public or licensed vendors from the stock under double lock except in the case of Kot Khai Sub-Treasury where the sub-treasury officer has been declared to be an *ex-officio* vendor and sells stamps direct from the double lock.

14. Limit or tahvil or expense stock in local and branch depots.—The tahvil or expense stock in the sole custody of the treasurer or sub-treasurer shall in no case exceed the following limit (Government of India rules 27 and 32 (ii)) :—

- (a) *Local Depots.*—(i) stamps upto the probable demand of one week with cash and opium combined to a value not exceeding Rs. 5,000, or
- (ii) a total value of Rs. 15,000 for stamps, cash and opium, whichever is less.
- (b) *Branch Depots.*—(i) Stamps upto the probable demand of two days, with cash and opium combined to a value not exceeding Rs. 500, or
- (ii) stamps, cash and opium to the total value of Rs. 1,500, whichever is less.

15. Safe custody of expense stock.—For the safe custody of the expense stock it is sufficient that an ordinary tin-linked box shall be kept beside the tahvildar by day and locked in the double lock store room at night.

16. Indents and issue of stamps thereon from the double lock.—Every week/second day or when necessary the treasurer/sub-treasurer shall prepare in English or Hindi and submit to the officer in charge, an indent in form A & T. No. 90 for a supply of stamps for sale. This indent shall show the estimated consumption for the week/two days the balance in hand, and the quantity indented for. Printed forms bound in volumes, are obtainable on application to the Officer Incharge, Himachal Pradesh Government Press, Simla. Any denominations of stamps not specified in the indent forms should, if necessary, be entered in manuscript in the blank space provided for the purpose. All intermediate or supplementary indents shall be prepared in the forms of indents which are intended to be used both for the purpose of ordinary and emergent indents made at shorter intervals. Before complying with indents the officer in charge shall examine the treasurer's or sub-treasurer's store book (prescribed in rule 8) and check the arithmetical calculations made therein. The indent, after being altered, if necessary, and approved by the officer in charge shall be signed by him. In case of there being any difference between the number indented for and issued, a brief note of the cause of the difference shall be made. The indent so signed becomes the warrant for the issue of stamps. The treasury or sub-treasury officer shall then cause the store under double lock to be opened and the required quantity counted and delivered in his presence to the treasurer or sub-treasurer, as the case may be, check the correctness of the entries made in the double lock register so that they correspond with those made in the single lock register, initial both registers, and return the double lock register into double lock store.

When it is necessary to issue stamps from the store under double lock more than once the same day, the above checks need only be applied at each time of issue to the particular descriptions of stamps issued.

If the treasurer or sub-treasurer requires stamps at any intermediate time during the period prescribed the same procedure shall be observed, but the certificate required to be made in column 10 of the indent need not be recorded.

17. Licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps promptly.—Care should be taken to see that no obstacles are thrown in the way of licensed vendors obtaining their supplies of stamps from treasuries (sadar and tehsil). They should be allowed to obtain supplies on any day and at any

hour when the treasury is open and should not be kept waiting.

18. Single lock registers to be maintained by ex-officio vendors.—After the treasurer or sub-treasurer has obtained his supply of stamps on indents, he shall enter them in a store register in the same form as the counter-part of the double lock register. This store book will show quantities and values of stamps received from double lock, the daily sales and the balance of each denomination in hand at the end of each day or the following morning. The balance shall be attested by the initials of the officer in charge of the depot, who should inspect daily the accounts of the daily sales, and compare the record of challans kept by the Head Treasury Clerk with the treasurer's cash book. Before signing this book he shall see that all issues from the store under double lock have been brought to credit, that the values of stamps written off as sold have been credited in the treasury cash accounts, that entries of remittances to branch depots are in accordance with passed indents, and that those showing despatches out of the district are in accordance with the orders received on the subject.

19. Monthly abstracts of receipts and issues to be submitted by branch depots.—At the close of the last working day of each month an abstract showing briefly the transactions of the month and containing—

1. Opening balance,
2. receipts during the month,
3. issues during the month,
4. closing balance,

shall be entered in the store-books of each branch depot after the last entry. The officer in charge shall verify the closing balance and transmit to the local depot at the headquarters of the district, without necessary delay, a plus and minus memorandum of stamps in form A & T Stamps-44.

20. Scrutiny of monthly accounts of branch depots by the officer in charge of the local depots.—The officer in charge of the local depot shall scrutinise the monthly statements of receipts and issues (*i.e.*, plus and minus memoranda and statement of stamp transactions in the double and single locks of sub-treasuries) rendered by officers in charge of branch depots. He shall see that the opening balances have been correctly brought forward from the previous month, that all remittances from the local depots are supported by the sub-treasury officer's receipt and have been brought to credit, that the proceeds of stamps written off as sold have been credited in the cash account, and that the closing balances have been correctly struck.

21. Periodical verification of stamp balance in single and double locks.—Separate rules have been framed for the periodical verification of stamp balances in the single and double locks.

II. SALE OF STAMPS, THE PERSONS BY WHOM SUCH SALE IS TO BE MADE AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUCH PERSONS

22. Vendors.—There shall be two classes of vendor, namely:—

- (a) *ex-officio* vendor as defined in rule 1 (F);
- (b) licensed or specially licensed vendor as defined in rule 1 (g), (h) and (i).

23. No person other than a vendor as defined in these rules shall sell stamps other than half anna, one anna, two annas and four annas revenue stamps unless specially authorised by the Collector of the district.

24. Prohibition of purchase except from licensed vendors.—Except in the case of half anna, one anna, two annas and four annas revenue stamps, no person shall purchase any stamp from, or exchange any stamp with, any person not authorised under these rules to sell stamps.

25. Licensed vendors.—The maximum number of licensed vendors for the sale of stamps at the headquarters of each district and tehsil, respectively, shall be fixed by

the Collector of each district concerned in consultation with the Financial Commissioner and Collector shall not, without the concurrence of the Financial Commissioner, issue licenses at such headquarters to persons in excess of the number so fixed. In the case of towns and villages which are not such headquarters the number of licenses to be granted shall be fixed by the Collector alone. The Collector may grant a temporary licence for a limited period to any petitioner or other person who accompanies on tour an officer whose duties necessitate the use of court-fee stamps by private appearing before him.

Note:—(i) The vend arrangements of each district, more particularly in rural tracts, are in the hands of the Collector who is responsible, on the one hand, that there is a sufficient number of vendors for the reasonable convenience of the public, and on the other, that a large number of petty vendors are not licensed in excess of local requirements.

As regards the number of licenses required for sale of stamps in rural tracts, the Collector is the best judge but the number of licenses granted at sadar stations and at the headquarters of tehsils has in some districts often called for remarks, and reduction has often seemed desirable. The Financial Commissioner is authorised to take action in the way of reduction, from time to time when necessary, and the Collector in consultation with the Financial Commissioner should fix a maximum number for the sadar station and each tehsil headquarters, which once fixed, must not be exceeded without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

(ii) The number of licenses of the vend of stamps will, of course, vary according to the circumstances of each district, but care should be taken that an adequate number of licensed vendors is appointed, otherwise the public will be inconvenienced and the stamp revenue will suffer. On the other hand regard should be paid to the average earnings of stamps vendors at district and tehsil headquarters. When these become too low the temptation to various malpractices and the demand for higher rates of commission is strengthened.

(iii) As regards non-judicial stamps it should be the aim of the Collector to provide the sale of these within the easy reach of all. For this purpose licenses should be issued freely to rural sub or branch postmaster (*ex-officio* and not by name) and village school-masters. The concession allowed to this class of licenses termed "special licenses" in rule 26 (iv) is that an advance may be made of non-judicial stamps at the start without payment of ready money upto a value not exceeding Rs. 50 for all stamps supplied to such licensees. In excess of this advance a special licensee is required to pay ready money less the discount admissible. The stamps supplied to him as well as his money remittances for their value to the nearest treasury or sub-treasury are to be sent through the post in insured parcels, the charges for postage and insurance being borne by the Stamp Department. The licensee may remit the amounts by ordinary money order, the Stamp Department bearing the charge for commission. The licensee receiving such advance shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year in the manner prescribed for permanent advance on account of contingent expenditure. When the Government servant ceases to be specially licensed or desires to discontinue the advance, he shall refund the value entered in the receipt either in money or in stamps of the class which he is licensed to sell, and shall be granted a receipt for the same by the officer to whom the refund is made, the original receipt given by the specially licensed vendors being retained on behalf of Government. When any Government servant makes over charge to another Government servant also specially licensed, he shall obtain from him a receipt for the advance made over to him in stamps.

(iv) It is manifest that much smaller number of vendors will suffice for the retail of judicial stamps than for the retail of non-judicial stamps. The former are rarely required except for use in a court of law, and if they are

readily procurable in the vicinity of the Court in which they are to be used, the public convenience as well as the interests of the revenue, will be sufficiently provided for. What is essential is that at all places where there is a Court whether at a sadar or tehsil station, or in detached localities court-fee stamps shall be readily procurable both from treasurers and such "other vendors" as may be licensed. The right to sell court-fee stamps is no longer to be refused to "other vendors" selling non-judicial stamps.

26. Grant of license to any person.—(i) Subject to the provisions of these rules the Collector, or other officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may grant a license for the sale of stamps to any person at any place or within any area within the limits of his district, of any value or description provided:—

- (a) that no person may be licensed to sell any single stamp exceeding Rs. 100 in value;
- (b) that no person employed in any department of the public service shall be granted a license to sell stamps without the previous consent of the head of such department;
- (c) that no person shall be licensed until the licensing officer has satisfied himself that the person to be licensed bears good moral character and is qualified for the purpose educationally and writes a clear hand;
- (d) that no person whose duty it is to cancel stamps in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 shall be licensed under these rules. The license of any licensed vendor who accepts any appointment involving the duty of cancelling stamps shall be deemed to have been revoked from the time of acceptance, and shall be forthwith surrendered to the Collector.

(ii) The Collector may, in his discretion grant a license, for a short period to any person for the purpose of accompanying any civil officer on tour and selling court-fee stamps only, while on tour, to persons requiring them. Such licenses may be in excess of the number of licensed vendors fixed under sub-rule (i) of this rule.

(iii) The Collector may, in his discretion and subject to proviso (b) of sub-rule (i) of this rule and subject to the following conditions, grant to any sub-post-master a special license to sell, at a place other than the headquarters of a district or tehsil, non-judicial impressed sheets and similarly to any other Government servant to sell non-judicial impressed sheets and revenue stamps:

Condition I.—Any Government servant specially licensed under this sub-rule may receive, without payment of ready money an advance of stamps of the class that he is licensed to sell, of an aggregate value of fifty rupees. This advance shall be operated on in a manner analogous to that prescribed for a permanent advance on account of contingent expenditure that is to say, the licensee on paying into the treasury any portion, may receive stamps to an equivalent amount. The licensee receiving such advances shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year in the manner prescribed for permanent advances on account of contingent expenditure. When the Government servant ceases to be specially licensed or desires to discontinue the advance, he shall refund the value entered in the receipt either in money or in stamps of the class which he is licensed to sell, and shall be granted a receipt for the same by the officer to whom the refund is made, the original receipt given by the specially licensed vendor being retained on behalf of Government. When any Government servant specially licensed makes over charge to another Government servant, also specially licensed, he shall obtain from him a receipt for the advance made over to him in stamps.

Condition II.—All postage charges for the remittance of stamps supplied to specially licensed vendor or for the remittance by such vendors of the value of stamps supplied to them, or for the return by them of balances of stamps remaining unsold on their ceasing to be specially licensed or for official correspondence relating to matters arising out of their transactions as specially licensed vendors, shall be borne by Government and charges to stamp contingencies.

27. Conditions of license.—(i) Every license granted under these rules shall specify—

- (1) the person licensed,
- (2) the kind and the value of the stamps he is licensed to sell, and
- (3) the place at which he is licensed to sell.

(ii) Every special license granted under these rules shall contain same particulars and be in the same form as are stated in sub-rule (i) of this rule. But the Collector may, if he sees fit, grant a special license in favour of the holder for the time being of a particular person.

28. Every license granted under these rules shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The vendor shall obtain all supplies of stamps which he is authorised to sell only from the treasury or sub-treasury of the district for which his license is granted. If he cannot attend personally for the purpose, he may depute an agent able to satisfy the *ex-officio* vendor as to identity. The receipt for the stamps issued shall be taken by the *ex-officio* vendor from the stamp vendor's agent in addition to that of the stamp vendor himself on the back of the form A&T No. 349.
- (ii) The vendor shall keep such stock of stamps which he is authorised to sell, as may be prescribed by the Collector of the district with due regard to the convenience of the treasury officer, the stamp vendor and the litigant public.
- (iii) Subject to the provisions of chapter V of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and rules made under section 27 (c) of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (as to renewal) and the orders of the Governor General in Council published in resolution No. 132 of the 11th January, 1888 (as to refunds), the vendor shall not obtain (by purchase, exchange, or otherwise) any stamp from any person other than an *ex-officio* vendor.
- (iv) The vendor shall sell stamps which he is authorised to sell only at the place mentioned in his license and in accordance with these rules.
- (v) (a) The vendor shall not allow any other person except his agent appointed as in paragraph (b) of this condition, to transact on his behalf any business which he is required by these rules to do himself.
- (b) During short periods of absence not exceeding one week at a time, the vendor may appoint an agent for the sale of stamps, making a note to this effect in the vend register before and after the entries of the sale by the agent. If the agent is required for more than a week but less than a month he must obtain the permission of the Tehsildar or if resident in a sub-tehsil, of the Naib-Tehsildar. The vendor shall be responsible for all acts of his agent. If the vendor is absent for more than a month the matter must be reported to the Collector who may either (a) authorise the retention of an agent for a longer period or (b) temporarily or permanently transfer the license to some other person.
- (vi) The vendor shall not sell stamps of any kind the use of which has been discontinued or prohibited by competent authority.

- (vii) The vendor shall be bound to sell to any person upon immediate payment any stamps of a kind or value permitted by his license, but not of any other kind or value. The vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp.
- (viii) The vendor shall accept payment for any stamp sold by him in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government at a district treasury.
- (ix) The vendor shall not sell any stamp exceeding Rs. 100 in value. When application is made to the vendor for stamps exceeding Rs. 100 in value he shall refer the applicant to the *ex-officio* vendor.
- (x) If application is made to the vendor for a non-judicial stamp of a value not exceeding Rs. 100 required in the form of an impressed sheet to denote the duty on any document, the licensed or specially licensed vendor shall, if it is available in his stock, supply the applicant with a stamp of the value required, and if a stamp of such value is not available in his stock he may supply in lieu of it the smallest number of impressed sheets available in his stock by which the duty required can be made up. The licensee shall not attempt to make up stamp duty exceeding Rs. 100 by the issue of two or more stamps of lower denominations.
- (xi) (a) When in the case of court-fees amounting to less than Rs. 25 the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp the vendor shall issue a single adhesive stamp or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available in the stock of the vendor he shall supply and adhesive court-fees stamp of the next lower value available and make up the deficiency by the issue of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.
- (b) When in the case of court-fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 25 the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp the vendor shall issue a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available in his stock the vendor shall supply an impressed stamp of the next lower value available, and the deficiency shall be made up by the issue of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee, in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than Rs. 25.
- (c) Where the vendor is unable to furnish a single stamp of the value required by a purchaser, he shall give a certificate to that effect in the form below. The certificate referred to must be affixed to the document:—
- (Form of certificate)
- “Certified that a single stamp of the value of Rs. required for this document is not available, but in lieu thereof I have furnished a stamp of the next lower value available, and made up the deficiency by the use of one or more adhesive/impressed stamps of the next lower values available required to make up the exact amount of the fee.”
- (d) The licensee shall not attempt to make up court-fees exceeding Rs. 100 by the issue of two or more stamps of lower denominations.
- “(xii) The vendor shall, at the time of sale to the public, write, with his own hand, in indelible ink in English or Hindi on the blank space left for this purpose on each adhesive court-fee stamp, the name caste or tribe and surname

(if any) and residence of the purchaser, the date of the sale and the signature of the vendor, and if the stamp is purchased, by any person other than the principal, the said particulars in regard to both the agent and the principal:

Provided that:—

- (a) if the name to be written is that of an unmarried woman, the vendor shall, in addition to the name and other particulars regarding such unmarried woman, write the name of her father;
- (b) if the name is that of married woman or widow the vendor shall, in addition to the name other particulars regarding her, write the name of her husband; and
- (c) if the stamp is purchased for any persons by a pleader or an advocate as agent, the vendor need only write the name and parentage of the principal and whose the parentage cannot be conveniently ascertained brief particulars of the case, together with a sufficient description of the agent.”
- (xiii) The vendor shall with his own hand, write in indelible ink in English or Hindi at the time of sale, on the back of every non-judicial or court-fee impressed stamp which he sells.
- (a) serial number.
- (b) the date of the sale.
- (c) (i) the name, caste or tribe and surname (if any) and residence of the purchaser; (ii) if the stamp is purchased by any person other than the principal;

Provided that—

- (a) if the name to be written is that of an unmarried woman, the vendor shall, in addition to the name and other particulars regarding such unmarried woman write the name of her father;
- (b) if the name is that of married woman or widow the vendor shall in addition to the name and other particulars regarding her, write the name of her husband and;
- (c) if the stamp is purchased for any person by a pleader or an advocate as agent, the vendor need only write the name and parentage of the principal, and where the parentage cannot be conveniently ascertained, brief particulars of the case together with a sufficient description of the agent;
- (d) the value of the stamp in full words, and shall affix his signature to the endorsement.

He shall at the same time make corresponding entries in his vend register and shall also invite the purchaser to attest them by his signature or thumb impression or both and in the event of the purchaser refusing so to attest the entry of sale, the vendor shall refuse to sell the stamp required and shall cancel any entries made regarding it in his register.

Note.—Particular care should be exercised in the taking of finger impressions. The proper kind of ink to use is printer's ink and this should be used exclusively. This shall be obtained by the vendor himself. It should be used with a thin slab not with a pad. Country ink should never be used.

- (xiv) The vend register referred to in condition (xiii) shall contain columns for the following particulars and in it the vendor shall regularly and correctly enter these particulars, viz:—
- (a) the date of sale of any impressed sheet sold;
- (b) the serial number of the entry of every such sale a new series of numbers being commenced on the first day of April in each year and the total number of stamps sold to make up any

value required being entered under a single serial number;

- (c) the value (in words) of each stamp sold, and the total value of stamps sold in each transaction;
- (d) (i) the name, caste or tribe and surname (if any) and residence of the purchaser;
- (ii) if the stamp is purchased by any person other than the principal, the said particulars in regard to both the agent and the principal;

Provided that—

- (a) if the name to be written is that of an unmarried woman the vendor shall, in addition to the name and other particulars regarding such unmarried woman, write the name of her father;
- (b) if the name is that of a married woman or widow, the vendor shall, in addition to the name and other particulars regarding her, write the name of her husband; and
- (c) if the stamp is purchased for any person by a pleader or an advocate as agent, the vendor need only write the name and parentage of the principal, and where the parentage cannot be conveniently ascertained, brief particulars of the case, together with a sufficient description of the agent.
- (e) (1) *In the case of non-judicial stamps.*—The purpose for which the purchaser states that the stamp is purchased.
- (2) *In the case of court-fee stamps.*—The purpose for which the purchaser states the stamp is purchased i.e. (1) value (for purposes of court-fee) and nature of the suit or appeal and (2) name of the person against whom the suit or appeal is to be instituted, together with the particulars mentioned in column 4 as in the case of purchaser;
- (f) Signature or thumb impression of purchaser, if the purchaser consents to sign the entry, or make the impression and if he does not consent, the reasons for his not consenting in case the purchaser states his reasons.

When any register becomes filled up the vendor shall deliver the same to the Collector or other officer deputed to receive the same.

- (xv) The vendor shall not knowingly endorse on any impressed sheet sold the name of any person other than the actual purchaser, or the person on whose behalf the stamp is being purchased, deliver any stamp sold to any person other than the person whose name is endorsed thereon as that of the purchaser. The vendor shall not also retain in his possession for more than seven days any endorsed stamps entered as sold in his register of which the vendor fails to take delivery. In case such failure he shall, on the expiry of seven days, forward the stamp to the Collector for cancellation and refund of its value or issue of another stamp in exchange therefor.

- (xvi) The vendor shall, upon the demand of the Collector, whenever required so to do, deliver up all stamps in his custody or possession of such vendor; and if such stamps have been paid for by such vendor, the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed at the time of the purchase thereof to such vendor shall be refunded to him.

- (xvii) The vendor shall at all times have posted in a conspicuous place outside the place of vend, a sign-board bearing in English and Hindi characters—

- (a) the name of the vendor with the words "Licensed vendor of non-judicial/court-fee stamps." He shall also have in the place of vend his license and the Acts of the Legislature

and their schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and Hindi placed so that they can be readily seen and read by purchaser;

- (b) the licensee is not allowed to charge more than face value of stamps.

- (xviii) The vendor shall not at any time offer any objection or resistance to the inspection of his registers or the examination of his stock of stamps by any officer duly authorised by the Collector or by Government to make such inspection or examination.

- (xix) The vendor shall submit to the Excise Inspector of the district, after close of each quarter a return in the standard vernacular form No. 217. He shall also submit such other returns as may be prescribed from time to time.

- (xx) The remuneration to the vendor shall be in the form of discount allowed from time to time under the orders of the State Government.

29. The infringement of any of these rules or conditions shall render the holder liable to cancellation of his license in addition to the penalties prescribed in section 69 of the Indian Stamp Act/section 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both.

30. Register of license to be maintained for the district.—

- (i) The Collector shall cause a register of licenses and special licenses granted under these rules to be maintained for the district. The register shall contain the following particulars as to each license granted:—

- (a) date of granting the license;
- (b) serial number for the year of the license;
- (c) name, father's name, caste and residence of the person licensed; or in the case of a special license granted to a public servant, the official designation of the office in virtue of which the special license may be used;
- (d) place or area for which the license is granted;
- (e) kinds and values of stamps covered by the license;
- (f) period for which the license is to continue in operation;
- (g) amount of security (if any) taken;
- (h) acknowledgement of the licensee;
- (i) remarks relating to revocation, renewal, surrender, expiry, etc., of the license;
- (j) date of destruction of the license.

Note.—The register shall be separate for (1) non-judicial and (2) Court-fee stamps. The entries in the register should be revised annually when the time comes round for renewing the licenses. Every lapsed license should be called and destroyed; at the same time the sale registers which vendors are required to maintain under license conditions Nos. (xii) and (xiv) should be inspected to see that they have been regularly and correctly maintained this duty might be performed in outlying places by Tehsildars or Naib Tehsildars and at the sadar by the Treasury Officer, or some other officer appointed for the purpose by the Collector, for example, the Excise Inspector or Sub-Inspector. If it should appear that any licensee has ceased to sell, or that his sales are small with reference to the locality his license should not be renewed, but another person should, if necessary be licensed in his stead.

The number of vendors shown in the Collector's annual statements should correspond with the number shown in the above register.

31. *Revocation of licenses.*—(i) Any license or special license granted under these rules may at any time be revoked for sufficient reason by the Collector of the district in which it was granted, or by any Revenue authority

to whom such Collector is administratively subordinate.

(ii) When any license or special license is revoked, or expires, it shall be the duty of the person to whom it was granted or his agent or representative forthwith to surrender it to the Collector. If any such license is to be renewed and has been granted in a form capable of renewal and containing sufficient space for the necessary entries, it shall be renewed and returned to the licensee. If any such license is not to be renewed by the issue of a fresh license, the surrendered license shall be retained by the Collector, and shall be cancelled by enfacement under his signature.

(iii) The Collector shall furnish the *ex-officio* vendor with a list of all persons licensed under these rules, and keep him informed of changes in it.

32. Supply of blank vend registers by Collector and disposal of same after use.—(i) Blank vend registers in the prescribed form shall be supplied free of charge to the vendor on application to the Collector. Before issuing any blank vend register to the vendor the Collector shall enter or cause to be entered at the beginning thereof the following particulars:—

- (a) full name and residence of the vendor; and
- (b) the date on which the register is issued.

(ii) Each page of such register shall bear a printed number and all the pages of each register shall be numbered in a continuous series. The officer in charge of stamps shall certify under his signature at the beginning of each register the number of pages contained in it, and that they are numbered in continuous series.

(iii) To avoid the accumulation of filled or partially filled registers at tehsil offices, they should be transferred at the close of the official year in which they have been deposited to the district record room, where they should be retained for a period of twelve years and then destroyed.

33. No *ex-officio* vendor shall, as such, sell stamps otherwise than in accordance with the following directions:—

- (a) He shall sell to a licensed or specially licensed vendor stamps of denominations not exceeding Rs. 100.
- (b) He shall sell to any person other than a licensed or specially licensed vendor (except where required by such vendor for private use) impressed stamps exceeding Rs. 100 in value.
- (c) He shall not sell any stamp except upon immediate payment for the same.
- (d) He shall also observe carefully the principle of issuing, whenever practicable, a single stamp of the value required by a purchaser, or when, for any reason, this is not possible, of furnishing a stamp of the next lower value available and or making up the deficiency by the use of one or more additional stamps of the next lower values available, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee. In the latter case when the sale is of impressed stamps exceeding Rs. 100 (in value) and a single stamp of the value required by the purchaser is not available the *ex-officio* vendor shall give a certificate to that effect in the form prescribed in clause (c) of condition (xi) of rule 28.

34. Remuneration of vendors.—(i) No *ex-officio* vendor shall as such be entitled to any discount or commission on the value of any stamps supplied to him for custody and sale upon the sale thereof.

(ii) Every licensed vendor of court-fee stamps shall be entitled to discount at the rate of rupees one and annas nine per centum on the value of every court-fee stamp purchased by him from an *ex-officio* vendor: provided that he shall not be entitled to any such discount when the total value of stamps purchased at any one time is less than Rs. 5 nor on any sum in excess of a multiple of Rs. 5.

(iii) Every licensed and specially licensed vendor of non-judicial stamps shall be entitled to discount at the

rates specified in the following schedule on the value of every non-judicial stamp purchased by him from an *ex-officio* vendor provided that discount shall not be allowed on the value of any stamp of a kind not specified in the schedule, nor when the total value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than Rs. 5.

RATE OF DISCOUNT

(a) Vendors holding ordinary licenses to sell stamps;

Description of stamps	Rates of discount	
	Towns where there is a treasury or sub-treasury.	Other places.
Foreign Bill, Share Transfer, Notarial and Insurance stamps.	4 pies per rupee	5 pies per rupee.
Other. Hundi stamps, Revenue stamps and Impressed stamp papers.	7 pies per rupee	9 pies per rupee.

Note.—In all calculations (of discount pies shall be eliminated).

(b) Government servants holding special licenses to sell stamps:—

On all stamps which they are licensed to sell under these rules Rs. 1-9-0 per centum.

The discount shall be allowed by deduction from the purchase money. Special chalan forms have been prescribed for this purpose (Stereo A & T No. 349).

35. Every officer not below the rank of a tehsildar, every excise officer not below the rank of excise officer, 1st grade and every other Government servant (including a stamp auditor) who is specially authorised in that behalf by the Financial Commissioner or Collector may at any time inspect the stock of stamps, the registers, and the accounts of any licensed or specially licensed vendor. The registers and accounts maintained by and the stock of stamps in store with, any specially licensed vendor shall also be subject to inspection at any time by every officer whose duty it is to inspect departmentally the office of the Government servant holding the special license.

Note.—(i) Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars shall exercise a general supervision over the stamp vendors within their teshils. Excise inspectors and sub-inspectors are required to inspect registers and accounts of stamp vendors (other than those of sub-postmasters and branch postmasters specially licensed to sell non-judicial stamps) as often as possible; at least once in a quarter and generally to collect such information regarding vend arrangements as will be useful to Collectors in their administration of the Stamp Department. Inspection notes should invariably be submitted to the officer in charge of stamps. The number of inspections performed by these officials should be noted in the District Annual Stamp Report and a brief account should be given of any frauds or irregularities of an unusual character brought to light by their inspections.

(ii) With a view to improving the check which excise inspectors are required to exercise over the registers of stamps received and sold by the licensed vendors, stamp vendors should be required to submit a duplicate indent for the stamps which they wish to buy, and a copy of the indent showing the number, denomination and value of the stamps supplied should be signed by the treasurer and sent by him to the excise inspector who is responsible for the supervision and check of stamp vendors' registers. These duplicate indents should be destroyed at the end of the financial year.

(iii) Excise inspectors and sub-inspectors should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with—

- (a) the questionnaire prescribed for their guidance;

and

- (b) the instructions in regard to the taking of finger impressions contained in the pamphlet prepared by the "Finger Print Bureau" at Phillaur. Copies of the pamphlet should be supplied to the excise staff in each district.

(iv) The quarterly returns submitted by licensed vendors of non-judicial stamps in accordance with condition (xix) of rule 28 after being carefully scrutinised should be kept by the excise inspector, who should bring to light any remarkable features presented by them. He should also use the returns in his inspections of the vendors' accounts and see that the figures given in them correspond with those in the sale registers. The returns may also be usefully referred to by Collectors when the question of renewing a vendor's license arises. The returns should not be furnished by postal officials licensed to sell non-judicial impressed stamps.

FORM P.S.R. I

No. District

Licensed or specially licensed vendor
License for the vendor of Non-judicial/Court-fee Stamps.

This license is granted to son of caste for the vend of non-judicial/court-fee stamps at in District for the period commencing from and ending with and is subject to the rules and conditions contained in the Himachal Pradesh Stamp Rules, 1953, as amended from time to time.

2. The infringement of any of the said rules or conditions shall render the holder liable to cancellation of his license and the penalties prescribed in section 69 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899/section 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, namely imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

3. This license may be revoked at any time by the Collector of the district in which it is granted or by any Revenue Officer to whom such Collector is administratively subordinate. On this license being revoked or when the term for which it is granted expires, the person hereby licensed shall surrender the license at once to the Collector.

Place Signature of the Collector.

Date of issue District.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS INSPECTING REGISTERS AND ACCOUNTS OF LICENSED STAMP VENDORS

1. Has the stamp vendor a license from the Collector?
2. When was the last inspection of his registers and stock of stamps made?

3. Has the vendor exhibited conspicuously at his place of vend a sign-board bearing his name and the words "Licensed vendor of non-judicial or court-fee stamps?"

4. Is the vendor sufficiently educated so as to be able to maintain his vend registers and fulfil the requirements of the conditions of his license?

5. Does the vendor correctly and truly enter in his register the supply of stamps received from the local treasury or sub-treasury and strike the monthly balance of stock in hand in the register. (The entries of supply should be verified from copies of indents supplied to excise staff). Is the stock in hand correct and does it tally with the entries in the register?

6. Does the vendor maintain a vend register in the prescribed form and keep accounts regularly in respect of all impressed court-fee or non-judicial stamps or both sold by him? Examine it in detail and note defects.

7. Are the particulars truly and correctly entered therein by the vendor with his own hand in English or Hindi and in indelible ink at the time of sale?

8. Have the entries in the vend register been attested

by the purchasers with their own hands or thumb marks?

9. (i) Does the vendor use printer's ink in the taking of finger impressions (Note rules 28 (xiii) of the, Himachal Pradesh Stamp Rules, 1953)?

(ii) Does the vendor understand the method of affixing proper thumb impressions and whether the thumb impressions taken in the register are clear and decipherable?

10. Does the vendor make on every court-fee or non-judicial impressed stamp or a court-fee adhesive stamp sold by him a proper endorsement in indelible ink (Rule 28 (xii) and (xiii) of the Himachal Pradesh Stamp Rules, 1953)?

(**)

11. When a stamp is purchased by any one other than the principal in person, is it endorsed by the vendor as sold to the agent (A.B.) for the principal (C.D.) (Rule 28 (xii) and (xiii) of the Himachal Pradesh Stamp Rules, 1953)?

(**) (The actual process of sale should sometimes be watched and endorsements as entered on stamps and registers compared).

This is an important provision, any departure from which coming to notice should be reported to the Collector of the district.

12. Has the licensed vendor in any one case sold for the same transaction, stamps of the value above the prescribed limit and split up the sale on two consecutive days to conceal the fraud? (The licensed vendors instead of referring a purchaser of stamps, whether court-fee or non-judicial, exceeding Rs. 100 in value as required by rules, and in order to earn illegal commission sometime sell such stamps themselves and make entries in respect of stamps so sold in their registers under two different dates. Sometimes one vendor joins another stamp vendor to sell stamps within his own limit although the value of stamps to be used in the transaction may exceed Rs. 100. This kind of fraud should be detected and reported.

13. Has the licensed vendor in respect of all transactions sold the smallest number of stamps as required by rule 28 (xi) of the Himachal Pradesh Stamp Rules, 1953?

14. Is there any evidence or report that the vendor demands or accepts for any stamps more than actual value denoted thereon? (Question about ten members of the general public on this point).

15. Is the vendor fully acquainted with the conditions of his license? Some questions should be put to him to ascertain this.

16. Has any information been ever received to indicate that any sort of illegal trade in stamps or watermarked petition paper is being carried on by stamp vendors?

17. Does the vendor experience any inconvenience or difficulty in obtaining his supplies of stamps from the local treasury or sub-treasury?

18. Whether adequate facilities for meeting the demand of the public for stamps of all descriptions exist?

19. Is there any ground for suspecting that the licensed vendor sells stamps only to those persons who undertake to have their documents written by a particular deed-writer recommended by the vendor?

20. Does the vendor submit after the close of each quarter a return in the standard vernacular form No. 217?

By order,
K. N. CHANNA, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary.

Simla-4, the 31st October, 1956

No. R. 86-247/53.—Whereas it is expedient to make rules for regulating the despatch and receipt of stamps of all kinds in treasuries and sub-treasuries in the Himachal Pradesh the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh,

in exercise of the authority derived from the 'Government of India Rules for Supply and Distribution of Stamps' is pleased to make the Rules specified in the Annexure appended to this notification, in supersession of the existing rules contained in Chapter 3, Part III of the Punjab Stamp Manual as applied to Himachal Pradesh under notification No. R.17/49, dated the 8th April, 1950.

By order,
BASANT RAI,
for Chief Secretary.

ANNEXURE

Rules for the Despatch and Receipt of Stamps of all kinds in Treasuries and Sub-treasuries in the Himachal Pradesh.

I. RULES FOR THE DESPATCH OF STAMPS

1. These rules may be called "The Himachal Pradesh Stamp Despatch and Receipt Rules, 1956."

2. Despatch of stamps from:—

(a) *Despatch from Nasik.*—Central Stamp Store, Nasik to treasuries. All consignments of postal stamps and stationery will be despatched from Nasik to treasuries on credit notes debitable to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Consignments of non-postal stamps will be despatched carriage forward. The manner of despatch is determined by the Controller of Stamps, Nasik.

(b) *In other cases despatch must be made direct from double locks of treasuries.*—A treasury to the Central Stamp Store, Nasik or from one treasury or sub-treasury to another:—

All replenishments of stock at branch depots (sub-treasuries), and all despatches of stamps beyond the limits of district, whether to the Central Stamp Store at Nasik, or another district, must be made direct from the double lock of the local depot (treasury) concerned.

3. *Replenishment of stock at branch depots (sub-treasuries) to be made by indents on headquarters treasuries.*—Remittances of stamps for the replenishment of stock at branch depots from headquarters treasuries are made on indents in forms (Bilingual form No. 215) by the Tehsildar or other officer in charge of the branch depot which, having been checked, passed, and signed by the officer-in-charge of the local depot, becomes the warrant for the issue of the supply of stamps indented for.

4. *Withdrawal of stamps from double lock and packing and sealing of parcels.*—The entire quantity required for despatch should be first collected; the necessary entries being made carefully in the double lock register. Stamps of each denomination taken out should be recounted carefully and re-arranged in entire reams and packet each ream being covered with cartridge paper and the contents noted on it, if the original label is either illegible or torn. A similar precaution should be taken with reams the wrapper of which though at the time of packing it appears entire (or to a small extent torn, e.g., at the sides), is likely to give way in transit. The box or packing case in which stamps are packed should be so packed that the packages cannot shift to any appreciable extent during transit. To do this effectually gaps and corners in each case should be filled with waste paper.

Note:—Before remitting to branch depots Hindi Stamps of the new pattern, on which values are denoted in English only, the Treasurer should write the value in the vernacular character on each sheet in the left hand upper corner, just above the stamp.

5. *Parcels of stamps should be securely packed in the presence of the officer-in-charge of the treasury or sub-treasury as the case may be.* he should also have the cover or box sealed with his official seal in his presence. Parcels should be packed in (i) wax cloth and cloth, if sent by registered post, or (ii) in tin when sent through a messenger, so as not to open in transit.

6. *Invoice and certificate of 89 sealing and correctness of contents.*—One copy of the invoice (Stereo A.

and T.) Stamps should be packed in the parcel and the duplicate sent by post with a forwarding letter. Both copies should bear the signature of the treasury or sub-treasury officer as the case may be (and not of any other official) with the certification below the form the parcel has been packed and sealed in his presence, and that he has personally ascertained that its contents correspond with the invoices) duly signed. The addressee will sign the receipt and return the invoice within seven days of its receipt, except when it is kept pending as prescribed in rule 20.

7. *Responsibility of the treasury and sub-treasury officer for most convenient, safest and cheapest form of despatch of stamps.*—It should be understood that the responsibility for the most convenient, safest and cheapest form of despatch of stamps in the circumstances of each case is left to the discretion of the treasury or sub-treasury officer as the case may be, who in all cases of doubt should obtain orders from the Deputy Commissioner. The order of importance in the matter of despatch is (i) postal stamps and stationery, (ii) court-fee stamps and (iii) non-judicial stamps.

8. *Despatch of stamps by post, rail or special messenger and precautions to be observed.*—Stamps may be despatched in three ways as noted below:—

The first precaution to be observed is that no consignment should be despatched by a special messenger so as to reach its destination on a holiday, and previous notice of the date of arrival should as far as possible be given to the receiving officer.

(i) *By post.*—(a) Parcels weighing upto 5½ seers should be sent by registered post. Stamps of and over the denomination of Rs. 50 should invariably be sent by post as far as possible. Parcels containing court-fee or non-judicial stamps of values of Rs. 1,000 and over should generally be insured for Rs. 20 for every thousand.

(b) It has been decided that only postage stamps and postal stationery should be sent from one treasury or sub-treasury to another or to the Controller of Stamps, Central Stamp Store, Nasik Road, in parcels insured on postal service free of charge parcels containing postage stamps the face value of which is less than Rs. 100 can be insured for their actual face value, but in all other cases they should be insured for a value of Rs. 100 only.

(c) The registration receipt should be pasted in the column of the despatch register in which the number and date of the invoice is entered. This should be done by the treasurer or sub-treasurer.

(ii) *By rail.*—Heavy and bulky parcels exceeding 5½ seers in weight, which under no circumstances (as by division of the consignment into two or more separate parcels) can be despatched by post, should be sent by rail either—

(a) in the personal charge of a potedar, for whose conduct the treasurer is responsible, with police protection; or

(b) Insured up to Rs. 1,000. For the purpose of insurance the intrinsic value of the stamps and not their face value should be taken into consideration. It must be remembered that insurance over (i) Rs. 1,000 in the case of "local booking" (which means over the Northern Railway); and (ii) Rs. 500 in the case of "foreign booking" (which means all other railways cannot be accepted by station masters without the sanction of the Divisional Superintendent in the case of the Northern Railway. When therefore the despatch of a consignment of larger value is contemplated, the best course is to break it up into two parcels and insure each, or insure parcels of any value exceeding Rs. 1,000

up to Rs. 100 only or such other nominal insurance as may seem advisable. The treasurer or his agent should effect the insurance under authority from the treasury officer.

- (iii) *By Special messengers.*—(a) Parcels may also be sent by special messengers with police protection in the case of outlying branch depot, if the total face value of stamps is unusually high, or the consignment consists of many bulky boxes which with due regard to economy, can best be despatched in this manner.
- (b) When a potedar or special messenger accompanies stamp remittances, he should be furnished by the remitting treasury or sub-treasury officer with a certificate in form A. and T. No. 345 with columns 1 to 7 filled in. The treasury or sub-treasury officer receiving the remittance should complete the certificate and return it to the potedar or messenger. The certificate should be attached to the bill for travelling and other allowance special or otherwise, admissible to them when accompanying stamps. The keys of the boxes should not open in transit.
- (c) The potedar or special messenger accompanying a remittance is responsible during the whole course of the journey for the contents of the boxes and the police guard acts as an escort. The potedar or messenger will not interfere in any way in the performance by the escort of its legitimate duties, but he must be permitted to satisfy himself that all necessary precautions are being taken. In the event of damage occurring to a box it is the duty of the potedar or messenger to take over any stamps that fall out and to verify the contents and to re-pack the box if re-packing becomes necessary. The escort officer must not permit the potedar to be interfered with in the execution of his duties.
- (d) The potedar or special messenger accompanying a remittance should be instructed that in case of loss or theft of stamps in transit he should report the matter immediately to the police and railway authorities, and bring it also to the notice of the officer at the destination. The report should also be signed by the police escort officer.
- (e) The escort officers should be allowed to return at once if the potedar or messenger agrees that their responsibility is discharged on arrival and safe delivery. The potedar or special messenger should not be allowed to return until the whole consignment has been opened and its contents checked with invoices. He should be a witness to any shortage.

9. It has been decided, in consultation with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, that all expenditure incurred in connection with the cost of packing and freight of postage stamps and stationery, if sent by rail or through messengers should be debited to the Postal Department. All such charges should be drawn on separate bills marked "debitable to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs".

II. RULES OF THE RECEIPT FOR STAMPS

10. *Intimation of despatch of stamps from Nasik and Treasury Officer's responsibility.*—When cases of stamps are despatched by rail or parcels are sent by post from Nasik, intimation (in case of consignments by rail accompanied by the railway receipt) is always sent by the Central Stamps Store, Nasik, in order that treasury officers may know that cases or parcels have been despatched to their address, and that that may be in a position to make enquiries from the Railway or Postal authorities if the parcels are not received within a reasonable time. It is of the utmost importance that Treasury Officers should realize their responsibility in the matter and understand that it is their duty to make immediate enquiries as to delay in the arrival of parcels from the Railway or Postal

authorities, as the case may be, and in case of non-arrival within reasonable period, to report the matter at once to the Central Stamp Store, Nasik.

11. *Procedure on receipt of stamps from the Central Stamps Store or from local or branch depots.*—If stamps are transmitted through post, and their value be less than Rs. 1,000, the parcel will be delivered by the postman to the treasury or sub-treasury officer as the case may be, who should examine carefully, before taking delivery of the parcel, its outward condition, and see that the seals are intact. The officer in charge of the treasury or sub-treasury should then open the parcel and examine its contents. If the value of the stamps be Rs. 1,000 or upwards, the parcel will be superscribed "to be kept at the post office till called for," and will be retained at the post office of delivery which will give notice of arrival to the addressee. In this case the treasury or sub-treasury officer must either proceed personally to take delivery, open the parcel and examine its contents and sign the receipt for it, or depute the treasurer for this purpose, duly authorising him in writing in that behalf. If stamps be sent by rail the treasury or sub-treasury officer or some other responsible official deputed by them should, before taking delivery of the consignments, carefully examine their outward condition, see that the seals are intact, weigh the cases individually, and compare their weight with those shown in the invoice or railway receipt.

12. In case the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering, the parcel or case should be opened in the presence of the Postal or Railway and Police authorities and the contents verified with the invoice enclosed in the case before delivery is taken. If in the course of verification, any shortage is found, it should be reported immediately both to the Police authorities and to the Postal or Railway authority concerned in the manner prescribed in rule 13.

13. The reports should give full details such as:—

1. number of cases,
2. weight on despatch,
3. weight on receipt,
4. names of witnesses (police and railway officers) who saw the seals broken or witnessed the weighing and short weight before delivery was effected,
5. general condition of the particular case or parcel,
6. details of shortage—
 - (a) kind of stamps,
 - (b) denomination,
 - (c) quantity short,
 - (d) value of stamps short,
 - (e) other details necessary with reference to these rules.

Every parcel, bundle or case, packed in the Central Stamp Store, Nasik, contains an invoice of the stamps packed therein. For consignments received from that store the officer-in-charge of local depot should not wait for detailed invoices, but should report at once when any stamp despatched from Nasik are found short or in excess, and send also (i) the wrapper of the bundle from which the deficiency was found, (ii) the invoice showing the contents of the case from which the deficiency was found after keeping a copy for reference. The report should also state whether delivery was taken in the presence of the Police and Railway authorities, whether the cases were carefully examined one by one on their arrival, whether the less in transit was due to faulty packing and whether any report has been made to the railway police or railway authorities (which should always be done), and if not, why. Copies of the report should also be communicated to the despatching officer and the Deputy Commissioner concerned for action as in rule 20.

14. *Examination of the out-ward appearance of consignments of stamps on receipt at the treasury or sub-treasury.*—The treasury or sub-treasury officer as the case may be should on arrival at the treasury or sub-treasury of consignments of stamps from the railway

station personally examine the outward appearance of the boxes, if the consignment was received at the station by some official deputed by him for the purpose under rule 11, and satisfy himself that they bear no marks of tempering. The boxes or packets should then be placed immediately in the strong room of the treasury or sub-treasury, and there opened, one at a time in the presence of the officer-in-charge, who must be watching all the time they are being opened and their contents examined and counted, in accordance with rules 17 and 18. In no case should a second box or packet be opened until the contents of the first have been completely examined and verified and placed in the proper receptacles, as required by rule 22.

15. Depositing of boxes and parcels of stamps at night in the strong room under double lock.—If the boxes or parcels arrive at such a time that they cannot be opened until the day after arrival or the next working day, they must be deposited for the time being in the strong room under double lock and opened in the presence of the officer-in-charge on the following morning without fail if it is a working day.

16. Preservation of memoranda of contents posted on covers of stamp parcels.—The memoranda (invoices) of contents which are posted on the covers of parcels or enclosed in cases should be preserved carefully until the officer-in-charge of the treasury or sub-treasury, gets the usual detailed invoice with advising letters. The invoice is enclosed in the parcel if stamps are sent by the Central Stamp Store, Nasik, in only one parcel; when the supplies are sent by that store in more than one parcel, the invoice, is posted separately.

17. Counting of stamps received.—The officer-in-charge should count, with his own hands all stamps of the denomination of rupees ten and upwards. But in case where the count of stamps received is likely to take longer than two hours, he may, in counting them, avail himself of the assistance of the treasurer or the treasury clerical staff, and should adopt the method laid down in the rules for the verification of stamp balances in treasuries. That is, the treasury or sub-treasury officer should keep in his custody a bundle of some sheets out of the stamps of each denomination before making the balance over to the treasurer or the staff for counting. If the number of stamps counted by the treasurer or the staff, added to the number of stamps (counted personally by the officer-in-charge) in the bundle or sheets kept in his custody agrees with the invoice, the number of stamps received may be considered to be correct. But it should be clearly understood that the officer-in-charge and he alone, is responsible for the proper checking of the supply received, even if he invokes the assistance of the treasurer or his staff.

18. With reference to rule 23 of the Government of India rules on the matter, it has been ordered by Government that if the supply of stamps received from the Central Stamp Store is large the officer-in-charge may instead of opening and counting a certain number of stamps, open and count only ten percent of each denomination of such sealed packages. The remaining packets with seals unbroken may be stored, as received, under double lock. It however there is any shortage in the ten percent, counted, the entire consignment should be opened and counted at once.

Note: The inside wrappers (all complete) of packets of stamps which bear the initials of the officers through whose hands the packets passed before issue from the Central Stamp Store should invariably be preserved till the whole contents of the packets have been examined and found correct.

19. Comparison of number description and value of stamps with invoices received.—The number, description and value of the stamps received shall be compared by the officer-in-charge, with the invoice submitted. If the stamps received be found to correspond with those shown in such invoice, the invoice duly and properly acknowledged in words and figures, numbered and dated, should be returned as soon as may be convenient and in no case later than fifteen days after the arrival of the stamps to the officer who sent the stamps. If the

invoices are unavoidably delayed for a longer period than fifteen days, an explanation should always be furnished.

In case of any discrepancy, between the quantity of stamps received and that entered in the invoice the officer-in-charge shall enter the shortage in red ink on the invoice and accept the invoice for the face value of the stamps, actually received. He shall also attach to the invoice a certificate noting therein the number and date of the invoice the quantity and face value of the discrepancy and explain the circumstances in which the invoice as originally made out was not accepted in full.

Note:—To the officer's explanation shall be added answers to the following question:—

- (i) What was the number stenciled on the case in which the shortage was found? (2) (a) Was the case weighed before taking delivery and its weight checked with the weight noted either in the invoice or in the list attached thereto? (b) If so, was there any deficiency in weight? (3) (a) Did the case show signs of tampering? (b) Did the officer personally examine the outward condition of the case and the seals and satisfy himself that it bore no marks of tampering? (4) If the case was tin-lined, was the tin-lining intact? (5) Was the case placed in the strong room immediately on arrival? (6) Was the officer present all the time the case was being opened and the contents were being examined and counted? (7) On what date was the case (a) received (b) opened?
- (ii) In regard to supplies received from the controller of stamps, the Government of India have laid down in rule 23 of the rules for the supply and distribution of stamps (chapter I of this Part) that after the officer-in-charge has signed the receipt he shall be deemed to have taken over, on behalf of the Government or Department whose source of revenue the stamps are, full responsibility for the correctness and custody of the quantities received and the consignor shall be exonerated from liability in respect of any discrepancy noticed subsequent to the taking over of the stamps and the return of the receipt unless it is conclusively proved to the satisfaction of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenue) that the discrepancy occurred prior to the despatch of stamps from the Central Stamp Store, and that, notwithstanding the strict observance of the rules and orders on the subject the discrepancy could not be detected at the time of taking over. Any such discrepancy should be immediately reported by the officer-in-charge both to his administrative head and to the Controller of Stamps for investigation.

20. Defalcations or losses of stamps to be investigated at once.—In case of discrepancy, defalcation or loss of stamps, the Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of the report prescribed in rule 12 will immediately depute an Extra Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner unconnected with treasury work to hold an enquiry at once. The result of this enquiry should be communicated to the Superintendent of police, Accountant General, and to the Financial Commissioner. Any precautions necessary should be started at once. On the conclusion of the criminal proceedings, including appeals, if any, a detailed report should be made by the Deputy Commissioner fixing the responsibility with responsibility with reference to these rules, and suggesting disciplinary action against those responsible after their explanations. This detailed report should be submitted to the Accountant General through Financial Commissioner accompanied with three spare copies for use in Financial Commissioner's and Accountant General's offices. In this connection rule 20 and 21 of the G.F.R. Vol. I should be referred to.

In the case of any deficiency in stamps received from the Central Stamp Store, the treasury officer should send immediately to the Controller of Stamps, Nasik, a detailed report as prescribed in rule 12, and keep the invoice pending instructions from him. When the deficiency is confirmed a detailed report should be made to the Deputy Commissioner, who will order an enquiry and take the necessary action to inform the Police and the Railway authorities.

21. Disposal of stamps received in excess or damaged.—Stamps found in excess of the quantities stated to have been sent should be immediately returned to the officer concerned with the wrapper of the bundle in which they were found. Instructions regarding stamps found in opening, packets or boxes to be in a damaged state, so as to be unfit for issue, will be found in separate rules.

22. All receipts to be first taken to main stock under

double lock.—Immediately after stamps received have been counted and brought on to the double lock register, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock in the presence of the officer-in-charge, arranged in parcels and packets containing known quantities, the amount and the value of each denomination being entered at the same time in a register maintained to show the receipts, and issues to and from the store under double lock before being re-issued for sale or despatch. These entries shall be checked by the officer-in-charge at the time when the stamps are deposited, and the correctness of the arithmetical calculations of additions to balance, as well as of the values compared with quantities, shall be verified and initialled by him at the time. The register shall then be placed with the stamps in the double lock receptacles, and shall not be removed therefrom, nor shall any entries be allowed to be made therein, except in the presence of the officer-in-charge.

Note:—In all cases where stamps registers have to be checked the actual check of quantities against value is a very important one; the correctness of the calculation of value must be tested in detail either by actual multiplication or by use of correctly prepared tables and this check should on no account be omitted. This injunction applies also to such of the rules as prescribe a check of this kind. It is not necessary that the complete checking should be done by the officer himself. It will be sufficient if the officer personally checks ten percent of the entries in each class of stamps leaving the remaining entries in each class to be checked by a subordinate under his supervision.

23. Rule 23-A of the Government of India rules for the supply and distribution of stamps lays down:—

"In respect of supplies of non-postal stamps the controller of Stamps shall send an invoice in triplicate to the local depot to which supplies are sent from the Central Stamps Store, showing therein the denominations, the quantities the face value, the manufacturing rate and the manufacturing cost of the stamps supplied. The original copy of the invoice is to be retained in the local depot and the duplicate returned to the Controller of Stamps with the acknowledgment of the officer-in-charge of the local depot ordinarily not later than seven days and in special cases not later than fifteen days after the receipt of the consignment of stamps. The triplicate is also to be acknowledged and forwarded at the same time to the officer appointed under rule 8(1)(b). The acknowledgment of the officer-in-charge of the local depot shall read as follows:—

"I certify that the stamps invoiced above have been duly checked on receipt in accordance with the rules, I have satisfied myself as to their correctness, and I hereby acknowledge receipt of the stamps amounting in face value to Rs. (in words).

Invoices relating to supplies to branch depots shall be returned to the Controller and to the officer appointed under rule 8(i)(b) through the officer-in-charge of the local depot concerned who shall countersign them."

It is very important that the copies of the invoices duly acknowledged should be despatched punctually within the period specified above.

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 81-223/49.—Financial Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to grant 15 days earned leave with effect from 26th November, 1956 with the permission to prefix Sunday, the 25th November, 1956 to Shri Jawala Parshad Settlement Tehsildar, Churah.

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 60-28/55.—This Government notification of even number, dated the 15th March, 1955, regarding acquisition of land for the construction of Police Station at Kihar, is hereby cancelled.

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 86-8/54.—Financial Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to sanction 30 days earned leave to

Shri Sohan Singh, Tehsildar, Rampur with effect from the date of availing.

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 60-60/54.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh that the land is required to be taken by the Government at public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Police Station building, it is hereby declared that the land described in the specification below is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, to all whom it may concern, and under the provisions of section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Land Acquisition, Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D., is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Land Acquisition, Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D., Railway Board Building, Simla-3.

SPECIFICATION

District: CHAMBA

Tehsil: BHATTIYAT

Village	Khasra No.	Area	
		Big.	Bis.
KUTHED	900	6	10
	904	0	12
Total		7	2

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 60-111/56.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, that the land is required to be taken by the Government at public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Chamba-Sahu Road, it is hereby declared that the land described in the specification below is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, to all whom it may concern, and under the provisions of section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Land Acquisition, Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D. is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Land Acquisition, Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D., Railway Board Building, Simla.

SPECIFICATION

District: CHAMBA

Tehsil: CHAMBA

Village	Khasra No.	Area	
		Big.	Bis.
SUHRI	1/1/2	1	8
	207	1	13
	208/2	2	17
Total		5	18

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 60-49/56.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh that the land is required to be taken by the Government at public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Border Police building for check post, it is hereby declared that the land described in the specification below is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, to all whom it may concern, and under the provisions of Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Mahasu District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Mahasu District, Kasumpti.

SPECIFICATION

District: MAHASU		Tehsil: CHINI
Village	Khasra No.	Area Big. Bis.
DRUBLING	213	1 11

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 60-148/56.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh that land is likely to be required to be taken by the Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Police Post, it is hereby notified that the land in the locality described below is likely to be required for the above purpose.

2. This notification is made under the provisions of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied to Himachal Pradesh to all whom it may concern.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workmen to enter upon and survey any land in the locality and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

4. Any person interested who has any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may, within thirty days of the publication of this notification file an objection in writing before the Collector of Sirmur District, Nahan.

SPECIFICATION

District: SIRMUR		Tehsil: RAINKA
Village	Khasra No.	Area Big. Bis.
SHALLAI	1870/1	0 17

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. R. 60-83/56.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh that the land is required to be taken by the Government at public expense for a public purpose, namely for the construction of Electrical Store in Village Badripur, it is hereby declared that the land described in the specification below is required for the above purpose.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, to all whom it may concern, and under the provisions of section 7 of the said Act, the Collector Land Acquisition, Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D., is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Land Acquisition, Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D., Railway Board Building, Simla-3.

SPECIFICATION

District: SIRMUR		Tehsil: PAONTA
Village	Khasra No.	Area Big. Bis.
BADRIPUR	303/216	4 3

By order,
BASANT RAI,
Assistant Secretary.

भाग 2—वैधानिक नियमों को छोड़ कर विभिन्न विभागों के अध्यक्षों और जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा अधिमृचनाएं इत्यादि

FOREST DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 26th November, 1956

No. Ft. 43-122/50.—Subject to the verification of the title of leave by the A. G. Punjab Shri Durga Parshad P. F. S (I) Working Plan Officer, Lower Bashahr Forest Division, Kotgarh is granted 60 days earned leave with effect from the 10th December, 1956 with permission to prefix Sunday, the 9th December, 1956.

G. S. SINGH,
Chief Conservator.

PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT

OFFICE ORDER

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. CS. 92-52/55.—It has been decided in the interest of public work that the Headquarters of Shri Prem Lal

Chopra, Assistant Director of Panchayats, Mandi and Chamba District be shifted from Chamba to Mandi consequently in continuation this office order of even No., dated 28-6-55 that following postings and transfers are hereby ordered with effect from the date of issue of this order:—

1. Shri Prem Lal Chopra, A.D.P. will be incharge of Mandi and Chamba District Panchayats with his Headquarters at Mandi, He will therefore move to Mandi accordingly.
2. Shri Gian Chand peon to A.D.P. is also transferred to Mandi in the office of the Assistant Director of Panchayats.
3. Shri Ganga Ram, Camp clerk to the A.D.P. is transferred to Mandi in the office of the Assistant Director of Panchayats.

By order,
P. C. SAXENA,
Director.

भाग 3—अधिनियम, विधेयक और विधेयकों पर प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन, वैधानिक नियम तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के उपराज्यपाल, जुडिशल कमिशनरज कोर्ट, फाइनैन्शल कमिशनर, कमिशनर आफ इन्कम टैक्स द्वारा अधिसूचित आदेश इत्यादि।

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 29th October, 1956

No. LR. 1-65/56.—In pursuance of Section 33A of the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951, the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, has been pleased to order the publication of the following

English translation of "Himachal Pradesh Bhoo Rajsava (Sanshodhan) Adhiniyam, 1956, (The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1956) as passed by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, and assented to by the President on the 28th June, 1956.

By order,
LAKSHMAN DASS,
Assistant Secretary, (Judicial).

Act No. 12 of 1956

Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1956

(AUTHORISED TEXT)

AN

ACT

to provide for an amendment of the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1953.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Himachal Pradesh in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. **Amendment of section 1 of the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act.**—In section 1 of the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1953 (Act VI of 1954) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the figure "1953" the figure "1954" shall be substituted.

3. **Amendment of section 7.**—In section 7 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted :—

(1) "There shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers, namely—

- (a) the Financial Commissioner ;
- (b) the Collector ;
- (c) the Assistant Collector of the first grade ; and
- (d) the Assistant Collector of the second grade :

Provided that if the State Government considers necessary, it may appoint one or more Commissioners."

4. **Amendment of section 14.**—In section 14 of the principal Act, in clause (b) between the words "Commissioner" and "when" the words "or the Financial Commissioner, if there is no Commissioner," shall be inserted.

5. **Amendment of section 62.**—In section 62 of the principal Act, for "fullstop" substitute "colon" and add the following proviso :—

"provided that if there is no Commissioner the appeal from an order under the last foregoing section or section 55 shall lie to the Financial Commissioner".

6. **Amendment of section 94.**—In section 94 of the principal Act between the words "the Commissioner" and the comma before the words "so directs" the words "or the Financial Commissioner, if there is no Commissioner" shall be inserted.

7. **Amendment of section 95.**—For section 95 of the principal Act the following shall be substituted :—

"95. **Report of sale to Commissioner or Financial Commissioner.**—Every sale of immovable property under this Chapter shall be reported by the Collector to the Commissioner or the Financial Commissioner, if there is no Commissioner".

8. Amendment of section 96. — (1) For sub-section (1) of section 96 of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted:—

“(i) At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner or Financial Commissioner, if there is no Commissioner to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it”.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section between the words “Commissioner” and “that” the words “or the Financial Commissioner, if there is no Commissioner”, shall be inserted.

9. Amendment of section 97.—In section 97 of the principal Act in sub-section (1) for the word “Commissioner” wherever it occurs the words “Commissioner or the Financial Commissioner, if there is no Commissioner”, shall be substituted.

भाग 4—स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन: म्युनििसिपल बोर्ड, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड, नोटिफाइड और टाउन एरिया तथा पंचायत विभाग

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla-4, the 8th October, 1956

No. LR. 58-7/50.—The following bye-laws made by the Municipal Committee Mandi of the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) (i) of section 188 read with section 121 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applied to Himachal Pradesh having been confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh as required under section 201 of the said Act are hereby published for general information and these bye-laws shall come into force within the limits of Mandi Municipality from the date of issue of this notification.

Bye-laws for the inspection and proper regulation of places licensed under section 121 of the P.M. Act, 1911

1. Licenses under sub-section (1) of section 121 of P.M. Act, 1911 shall be issued by the Secretary in form “A” appended to these bye-laws after their having been sanctioned by the Committee, on the application of the owner or occupier of premises to be used for any of the purposes specified in the said sub-section.

2. All applications for the renewal of licenses shall be made before the fifteenth day of March in each year.

3. The licensee shall permit any officer of the committee authorised in this behalf to inspect the licensed premises at all reasonable times and without notice.

4. The licensee shall always keep the license issued by the Secretary at the licensed premises, and shall, on demand produce it for the inspection of any officer of the committee authorised under bye-laws 3.

5. The licensee shall make adequate arrangements to the satisfaction of Secretary and M. O. H. of the Municipal Committee, Mandi for the extinction of any outbreak of fire.

6. The licensee shall at all times keep the licensed premises in a clean and sanitary condition and shall provide them, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, M.O.H. with adequate ventilation suitable drains, latrines, urinals and other sanitary conveniences for the use of the workmen employed therein.

7. The licensee shall not permit any work to be carried on at the licensed premises which gives rise to offensive noise between eight O'clock at night and six O'clock in the morning unless he has been specially authorised in this behalf.

8. The licensee shall in premises where oil engines are used, keep kerosene oil, petroleum and other inflammable materials in a separate room which shall not be contiguous to the engine room.

9. The licensee shall store in a suitable room or rooms

which shall be used for no other purpose and shall be rat proof, all grains or pulse received for milling by power supplied by the oil engine and all flour produced by milling so long as it remains on his premises.

10. The licensee shall adopt the best practicable means to the satisfaction of the Secretary of M. O. H. or any other person authorised by him in this behalf for rendering innocuous gases, effluvia or vapours emitted by the engine during the process of working and shall in every case cause such gases, effluvia or vapours to be discharged into the external air in such a manner and at such a height as to admit of the proper diffusion of these gases without producing any un-wholesome or injurious effect in the neighbourhood or shall cause such gases to pass from the exhaust pipe (or other outlet of such gases) through fire into a condensing apparatus and then through fire in such a manner as to consume effectually such gases so as to deprive the same of all noxious or injurious properties.

11. The licensee shall in premises where smoke arises through the use of coal in the furnace or any other place in the engine house use such apparatus that will as far as practicable consume the smoke arising from the engine or the furnace.

12. Any person who commits a breach of any of the bye-laws No. 3 to 11 shall on conviction by a magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Explanation.—For the purpose of bye-laws 6 and 10, the decision of the Committee or some officer appointed by Committee in this behalf as to whether ventilation is adequate or the drains or the rooms are suitable or the means adopted for rendering gases, effluvia or vapours innocuous are the best practicable shall be final.

FORM “A”

A license to carry on an offensive and dangerous trade in the Municipality of Mandi.

(N.B.—The license is subject to the conditions specified above).

1. Serial number of license.

2. Name, parentage, caste and residence of the licensee.

3. A description of the premises licensed.

4. A specification of the trades mentioned in section 121(1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, for which the license is issued.

5. Endorsement of annual renewals or license renewed on.

Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Mandi (H.P.).

Scales of fees for dangerous and offensive trade under section 121 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, levied by the Municipal Committee, Mandi approved by the—

Serial No.	Particulars of premises to be licensed.	If the license is taken out for a period exceeding six months but not exceeding One year	If the license is taken out for a period not exceeding six months
1	2	3	4
1.	Premises used for sale of Bhoo-sa ..	5 0 0	3 0 0
2.	Premises used for the sale of furniture timber, and wood other than fuel-wood ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
<i>Note</i> —premises used for the sale of furniture does not include making of furniture.			
3.	Premises used for the sale of fuel (fire wood and saw dust) ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
4.	Premises used for the storage of sale (wholesale or retail) Kerosene oil 24 gallons in quantity or over ..	8 0 0	4 0 0
5.	Premises used for the manufacture of soap (soap house or oil boiling houses) ..	6 0 0	4 0 0
6.	Place used for dressing raw hides, dying house or tannery ..	15 0 0	8 0 0
7.	Premises used for the storage or sale of hay, straw, sirke or kanas ..	5 0 0	3 0 0
8.	Premises used as depot for sale or other wise of charcoal, or coal (retail or wholesale) ..	5 0 0	3 0 0
9.	Premises used as a Pottery ..	5 0 0	3 0 0
<i>Notes</i> —Pottery does not include furnaces where toys are manufactured			
10.	Premises used for making starch ..	5 0 0	3 0 0
11.	Premises used for the purpose of storing or sale or otherwise of bamboos ..	8 0 0	5 0 0
12.	Premises used as a brick kiln ..	100 0 0	75 0 0
13.	Premises used as a lime kiln ..	15 0 0	10 0 0
14.	Place used as an Engine house of 20 H.P. or more ..	20 0 0	12 0 0
15.	Place used as an engine house or less than 20 H.P. ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
16.	Premises used as depot for storage or sale of Chuna or kali ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
17.	Premises used as a store for more than 5 gross of Matches ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
18.	Premises used for the storage of dry of wet hides and skin ..	20 0 0	12 0 0
19.	Premises used for the manufacture of soda Caustic, Paints, saltpetre, sulphur, mercury, turpentine, rosin and spirits ..	20 0 0	12 0 0
20.	Premises used for sale of Soda-caustic paints, saltpetre, sulphur, mercury, turpentine, rosin and spirit ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
21.	Premises used for making cloth by hand looms ..	3 0 0	0 2
22.	Premises used for making cloth by power looms ..	15 0 0	10
23.	Premises used for the manufacture of iron safes, trunks, tins, utensils or any other trade involving hammering of metals provided not less than 8 persons work at a time ..	10 0 0	6
24.	Premises used for manufacture of leather goods other than boots and shoes ..	5 0 0	3
25.	Premises used for the manufacture of boots and shoes provided not less than 8 persons work at a time ..	2 0 0	1
26.	Premises used for welding works ..	4 0 0	2
27.	Factories covered by the Indian Factories Act, whether specified elsewhere or not and from which unwholesome noise, smoke or smell arises ..	30 0 0	20
28.	Premises used for storage of paper books or waste papers ..	10 0 0	6 0 0
<i>Note</i> —Storage means were housing excluding petty dealers in stationery and books.			
29.	Any other manufactory or Engine house or store house or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell noise or smoke arise not specifically mentioned in the above clause ..	10 0 0	6 0 0

Simla-4, the 6th/29th November, 1956

No. LR. 58-7/50.—The following bye-laws made by the Municipal Committee, Mandi of the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 188(U) read with sub-section (1) of section 172 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applied to Himachal Pradesh, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh, as required under section 201 of the said Act, are hereby published for general information and these bye-laws shall come into force within the limits of Mandi Municipality from the date of the issue of this notification.

Bye-laws U/S 188(U) of Punjab Municipal Act

- The permission shall be granted, by the Finance Sub-Committee on the recommendation of Secretary of the Committee of the site for construction of temporary movable wooden stall u/s 172 of Punjab Municipal Act as is applicable to Himachal Pradesh.
- If the Committee constructs its own stalls, the Finance sub-committee on the recommendation of Secretary shall lease out such stalls.
- The term of permission or lease, as the case may be, shall be one year, provided that the permission holders or lessee may renew it for another year and so on.
- The permission holders or lessee, as the case may be shall pay monthly rent in advance by the 10th of the month in which it falls due, he shall pay two months rent as security which shall be refunded on expiry of the permission or lease; unless it is forfeited in accordance with the terms of permission or lease as the case may be.
- Rents will be collected by the Committee.
- The permission holders or the lessee as the case may be, shall not assign, sublet or transfer by lease or

...wise part with the stalls or any part thereof, without permission in writing of the Committee.

7. In addition to the rent payable the permission holders or lessee shall be responsible for the payment of rates, cesses and taxes levied by the local authorities from time to time.

8. In the allotment of stalls priority shall be given to displaced persons whose dependants have not been able to secure any business premises else where in India and to the other deserving poor persons irrespective of consideration of caste or creed.

9. The permission or lease, as the case may be, is liable to be terminated immediately by the Committee on breach of condition of these bye-laws. In addition to termination of permission or lease, the Committee may forfeit the security, if the permission holders or lessee make repeated default.

10. The permission holders or the lessee as the case may be, shall keep the stalls in proper state of repair.

11. The permission holders shall construct the stalls in accordance with the direction of the officer authorised by the Committee for this purpose.

12. The lessee shall not make any alteration in the stall whatsoever, constructed by the Committee.

13. In case of any dispute or difference arising between the permission holders or lessee and Municipal Committee, regarding ejectment, recovery of rent, or in respect of any terms of permission as lease or the interpretation or any matter incidental to the permission or lease, the Deputy Commissioner shall be the sole arbitrator, whose decision shall be final and binding on both the parties.

14. The Municipal Committee shall be entitled to terminate the permission or lease as the case may be before the expiry of permission or lease period only in case the land under the stall is required for any public utility purpose. In that case the permission holders or lessee shall be entitled to appropriate compensation fixed by the Deputy Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

By order,
H. R. MAHAJAN.
Assistant Secretary.

PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 30th November, 1956

No. CS. 70-8/54-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1953, the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to establish a Gram Sabha in Tehsil Jogindernagar, Mandi District, with the name and territorial jurisdiction mentioned below:—

District: Mandi

Tehsil: Jogindernagar

Name of Patwar Circle: Jogindernagar

Name of the Gram Sabha: Jogindernagar

Names of the villages included in the Gram Sabha indicating territorial jurisdiction:—

EAST: Nala Harnala and Forest Area.

WEST: Khad Gungli

NORTH: Grazing and other outer boundry of Wair

SOUTH: Nala Harnala Villages:—

1. Wair
2. Niker Kargaun
3. Machor
4. Bhatwar
5. Jagir Tikka
6. Sannan
7. Kufar
8. Seri
9. Kathla
10. Graru Pali

By order,
A. B. MALIK, I.A.S.,
Secretary.

भाग 5—वैयक्तिक आधिकारिक और विज्ञापन

FORM LR. III

Notice under Rule 4(1) of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Rules, 1955. Before the Compensation Officer, Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh.

In the matter of Shri Majnoo s/o Mehlas Chamar s/o Mehra (Tenant).

Shri Lachhman s/o Thakuroo Brahman, r/o Dhagwan, P. Ajmerpur. (Landowner).

To

All persons concerned.

Whereas Shri Majnoo (Tenant) has applied under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953, for grant of proprietary rights in the land of his tenancy measuring 20 Bighas 9 Biswas (as entered in the Revenue Records) situate in village Dhagwan, Pargana Ajmerpur, Tehsil Ghumarwin, District Bilaspur in the ownership of Shri Lachhman (Landowner).

And whereas a sum of Rs. 464-4-0 is proposed to be allowed as compensation to be paid by the said Shri Majnoo (Tenant) to the said Shri Lachhman (Landowner) for extinction of the rights, title and interests of the said landowner in the land described above.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Rule 4(1) of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Rules, 1955, it is hereby notified for information of all persons concerned that objections in

regard to the assessment of the said amount of Rs. 464-4-0 as compensation, shall be received by the undersigned by 24-12-56 (date). Any persons having any objection to make in the matter, may do so in writing addressed to the undersigned on or before the date specified above whereafter no objections shall be received.

Given under my hand and seal, this 21st day of November, 1956.

Seal
Sd/-
Compensation Officer,
Bilaspur District.

FORM LR. III

Notice under Rule 4(1) of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Rules, 1955.

Before the Compensation Officer, Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh.

In the matter of Shri Umar Din s/o Chhaju. Musalman, r/o Bari Chauk. Ghumariwn (Tenant).

Smt. Jinddi w/o Shikroo, Sant Ram s/o Masadi, Smt. Durgi w/o Ruppa, Nand Lal s/o Pohlo, Khajan Singh s/o Nihala, Smt. Duri w/o Ram Saran, Ishwar Dass, Thakur Dass, Kishan Dass, sons of Hamira, Jem. Surat Ram s/o Dangu, Ram Lal s/o Prabh Dayal, Paras Ram s/o Sidhu, caste Rajput, r/o Barichauk, P. Ajmerpur. Second party. (Landowner)

To

All persons concerned.
Whereas Shri Umar Din (Tenant) has applied under

Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953, for grant of proprietary rights in the land of his tenancy measuring 22 Bighas 8 Biswas (as entered in the Revenue Records) situate in village Barichauk, Pargana Ajmerpur, Tehsil Ghumarwin, District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in the ownership of Smt. Jinddi etc. (Landowner).

And whereas a sum of Rs. 238-14-0 is proposed to be allowed as compensation to be paid by the said Shri Umar Din (Tenant) to the said Smt. Jinddi etc., (Landowner) for extinction of the rights, title and interests of the said landowner in the land described above.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Rule 4(1) of the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Rules, 1955, it is hereby notified for information of all persons concerned that objections in regard to the assessment of the said amount of Rs. 238-14-0 as compensation, shall be received by the undersigned by 29-12-56 (date). Any persons having any objection to make in the matter, may do so in writing addressed to the undersigned on or before the date specified above whereafter no objections shall be received.

Given under my hand and seal, this 22nd day of November, 1956.

Seal

Sd/-
Compensation Officer,
Bilaspur District.

भाग 6—भारतीय राजपत्र इत्यादि में से पुनः प्रकाशन

शून्य

भाग 7—भारतीय निर्वाचन-आयोग (Election Commission of India) की वैधानिक अधिसूचनाएं तथा अन्य निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी अधिसूचनाएं

शून्य

अनुपूरक

शून्य

Late Received

PART I

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION

Simla-5, the 6th December, 1956

No. D. 108-33/53.—The period of appointment of Shri Ramji Dass, Assistant Engineer, on temporary establishment in the scale of Rs. 250-25-550/25-750 Community Project State Headquarters, Simla, is hereby extended from 1st October, 1956 to 28th February, 1957 in continuation of notification of even number, dated the 10th April, 1956.

A. B. MALIK,
Additional Secretary (Development).

FOREST DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 5th December, 1956

No. Ft. 45-84/56.—With the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission and sanction of the President, Shri P. N. Deogun (at present Conservator of Forests, Chamba Circle) has been re-employed as a Conservator of Forests, for a further period of one year with effect

from 19th May, 1956 to 18th May, 1957 provided he continues mentally and physically fit upto that date.

By order,
A. B. MALIK, I.A.S.,
Secretary.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 22nd November, 1956

No. 1&S. 8-3/56—Continuation this Department Notification No. 1&S. 53-39/52, dated the 1st May, 1953, creating a permanent post of Assistant Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

2 The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to redesignate the post of Assistant Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh, as Assistant Director of Industries (Development) Himachal Pradesh, with immediate effect.

M. S. JANDROTIA,
Assistant Secretary.